In re: Richard C. Boucher, Jr.

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36. The method according to Claim 33, wherein the non-ionic osmolyte is an organic osmolyte.

37. The method according to Claim 32, wherein the salt is selected from the group consisting of choline chloride, choline iodide, lithium chloride, meglumine chloride, L-lysine chloride, D-lysine chloride, ammonium chloride, potassium sulfate, potassium nitrate, potassium gluconate, potassium iodide, ferric chloride, ferrous chloride, and potassium bromide.

38. The method according to Claim 33, wherein the non-ionic osmolyte is selected from the group consisting of glycerol, dihydroxyacetone erythrose, threose, and erythrulose, ribose, arabinose, xylose, lyxose, psicose, fructose, sorbose, and tagatose, altose, allose, glucose, mannose, gulose, idose, galactose, and talose, allo-heptulose, allo-heptulose, gluco-heptulose, manno-heptulose, gulo-heptulose, ido-heptulose, galacto-heptulose, and talo-heptulose.

- 39. The method according to Claim 33, wherein the non-ionic osmolyte is erythritol.
- 40. The method according to Claim 36, wherein the organic osmolyte is a polyol compound.
- 41. The method according to Claim 36, wherein the organic osmolyte is a methylamine compound.
- 42. The method according to Claim 36, wherein the organic osmolyte is an amino acid.
- 43. The method according to Claim 36, wherein said organic osmolyte is selected from the group consisting of betaine, taurine, inositol, myoinositol, glycerophosphorylcholine, and tihulose.

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